

## A hold on AI: on the Preliminary Report of the Independent International Scientific Panel on AI

AI **holds** scientific **promise**, but it should not **unfold unchecked**

The UN's Preliminary **Report** of the Independent International Scientific Panel on AI **drives** at a few **fault lines** in the **rapid** investment into and **proliferation** of AI technologies: the Global South-Global North divide, with **the latter poised to** take **the lion's share** of the benefits of the **diffusion** of advanced AI models in different industries; and the challenge poorer countries face in regulating models far more advanced than what their own AI **ecosystems** can develop. These divides force **emerging** countries to choose between **capital-intensive undertakings** to get **a seat at the table**, or to accept the hand dealt to them by the half-dozen companies whose decisions shape AI access and use. These divisions are all the more urgent when **seen in the light of** what makes a country a voice that matters in AI: **abundant** electricity, highly capitalised firms that employ **scarce** talent with high salaries, and a drive to **plow** through policy **resistance** with a competitive **zeal** to **outdo** last month's capabilities. While the report **highlights** AI technologies' transformative **potential** in scientific research, its development is far more **rapid** than that of social media — an industry that had time to act responsibly yet **deformed** public **discourse** and affected democracies, even as people were more or less able to tell what was going on in real time. It is unclear whether individual **countries**, even China or the U.S., **have** enough power to meaningfully **arrest** how AI develops.

AI **firms** acting irresponsibly **have** already caused harms that would not be tolerated in any other industry. AI models have **ensnared** teenagers and adults in **parasocial fantasies** that have sometimes turned **fatal**; they have **flattened** the world wide web, **grievously** injuring the news media's ability to **deploy** resources in their respective missions to inform the public; they have **unleashed** an epidemic of deepfakes, **undermining** trust in the written word and images **alike**; and they have deeply **intertwined** their promises of Artificial General Intelligence with global financial systems, with possible **catastrophic** economic consequences. The most important **task** for governments **is** how to hold these firms to account when needed, as **taking a backseat on** this **conversation** — even if industry leaders ignore the Global South's concerns — **carries** far greater costs. India has already experienced the cost of not **asserting** itself in the technology development of the **decade**: even as Anthropic's Mythos and Fable **held out** the **tantalising** promise of securing **vast** cyber systems, the U.S. pulled access, leaving the firms that had these models to **ponder** the risk of a different model **succeeding** at attacking their **infrastructure**. There is a limit to visions of AI as a **geostrategic** asset; much needs to be done to **address** its potential for **broad** damage. **[Practice Exercise]**

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.

## Vocabulary

1. **Hold promise** (phrase) - to show potential for success or good results सफलता की उम्मीद दिखाना
2. **Unfold** (verb) - reveal, develop, evolve, open, emerge विकसित होना/सामने आना
3. **Unchecked** (adjective) - uncontrolled, unrestrained, rampant, unbridled, constant अनियंत्रित
4. **Drive** (verb) - push, propel, stimulate, motivate, impel प्रेरित करना/आगे बढ़ाना
5. **Fault line** (noun) - weakness, rift, division, fracture, instability कमजोरी/दरार
6. **Rapid** (adjective) - fast, quick, speedy, swift, brisk तेज
7. **Proliferation** (noun) - multiplication, expansion, spread, growth, increase प्रसार
8. **The latter** (noun) - the second one, the last mentioned, the second item बाद वाला
9. **Poised** (to) (adjective) - prepared, ready, set, destined, about तैयार होना
10. **The lion's share** (phrase) - the largest portion, the major part सबसे बड़ा हिस्सा
11. **Diffusion** (noun) - dispersal, spread, scattering, distribution, dissemination फैलाव/वितरण
12. **Ecosystem** (noun) - community of living organisms and their non-living environment interacting as a system पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र
13. **Emerging** (adjective) - developing, rising, burgeoning, upcoming, nascent उभरता हुआ
14. **Capital-intensive** (adjective) - expensive, costly, high-investment, heavy-spending, capital-heavy पूंजी-गहन
15. **Undertaking** (noun) - enterprise, project, venture, task, endeavor उपक्रम/कार्य
16. **A seat at the table** (phrase) - a position of influence; involvement in decision-making निर्णय प्रक्रिया में भागीदारी
17. **Seen in the light of** (phrase) - considered in the context of; viewed through the lens of के परिप्रेक्ष्य में देखना
18. **Abundant** (adjective) - plentiful, ample, copious, generous, bountiful प्रचुर
19. **Scarce** (adjective) - rare, sparse, insufficient, meager, limited दुर्लभ/कम
20. **Plow** (verb) - push, force, drive, penetrate, forge आगे बढ़ना (कठिनाई से)
21. **Resistance** (noun) - opposition, defiance, challenge, obstruction, fight विरोध
22. **Zeal** (noun) - enthusiasm, passion, fervor, intensity, dedication जुनून/उत्साह
23. **Outdo** (verb) - surpass, exceed, outshine, excel, beat से बेहतर करना
24. **Highlight** (verb) - emphasize, spotlight, stress, underline, focus रेखांकित करना
25. **Potential** (noun) - capacity, ability, possibility, prospect, power क्षमता/संभावना
26. **Deform** (verb) - distort, warp, damage, corrupt, twist विकृत करना

27. **Discourse** (noun) - discussion, conversation, dialogue, communication, debate  
चर्चा/विमर्श
28. **Arrest** (verb) - stop, halt, curb, check, block  
रोकना
29. **Ensnare** (verb) - trap, entangle, capture, snare, catch  
फंसाना/जाल में लेना
30. **Parasocial** (adjective) - one-sided, psychological, non-reciprocal, imagined (relationship)  
एकतरफा (मानसिक संबंध)
31. **Fantasy** (noun) - illusion, dream, imagination, vision, reverie  
कल्पना
32. **Fatal** (adjective) - deadly, lethal, mortal, terminal, destructive  
घातक
33. **Flatten** (verb) - level, crush, reduce, equalise, weaken  
समतल करना/कमजोर करना
34. **Grievously** (adverb) - severely, painfully, seriously, terribly, critically  
गंभीरता से
35. **Deploy** (verb) - use, utilize, arrange, position, station  
उपयोग करना/तैनात करना
36. **Unleash** (verb) - release, trigger, discharge, set free, launch  
छोड़ना/शुरू करना
37. **Undermine** (verb) - weaken, sabotage, damaging, subvert, erode  
कमजोर करना
38. **Alike** (adverb) - similarly, equally, both, together, uniform  
समान रूप से
39. **Intertwine** (verb) - weave, link, connect, entangle, blend  
जुड़ना/गुंथना
40. **Catastrophic** (adjective) - disastrous, ruinous, devastating, tragic, calamitous  
विनाशकारी
41. **Take a backseat on** (phrase) - to be passive, give low priority to  
महत्व कम देना/निष्क्रिय होना
42. **Assert** (verb) - declare, claim, maintain, state, insist  
दावा करना/दृढ़ रहना
43. **Decade** (noun) - ten-year period  
दशक
44. **Held out** (phrasal verb) - to offer or present, show  
प्रस्तुत करना
45. **Tantalising** (adjective) - tempting, alluring, attractive, inviting, exciting  
प्रलोभन देने वाला
46. **Vast** (adjective) - huge, extensive, immense, massive, broad  
विशाल
47. **Ponder** (verb) - think, consider, contemplate, reflect, meditate  
गंभीरता से सोचना
48. **Succeed** (verb) - thrive, prosper, prevail, flourish, attain  
सफल होना
49. **Infrastructure** (noun) - framework, base, foundation, support, network  
बुनियादी ढांचा
50. **Geostrategic** (adjective) - political-geographic, tactical, territorial-strategic, regional, geopolitical  
भू-रणनीतिक
51. **Address** (verb) - tackle, deal with, handle, resolve, manage  
समाधान करना
52. **Broad** (adjective) - wide, extensive, sweeping, general, comprehensive  
व्यापक

## Summary of the Editorial

1. The UN's **Preliminary Report of the Independent International Scientific Panel on AI** highlights the urgent need for **responsible global governance of Artificial Intelligence (AI)**.
2. The report points to a widening **Global North–Global South divide**, where developed countries are likely to capture most of AI's economic and technological benefits.
3. Developing countries face difficulties in **regulating advanced AI systems** that are far more sophisticated than their domestic AI capabilities.
4. This forces emerging economies to either make **huge investments** to become AI leaders or remain dependent on a few global technology companies.
5. The AI ecosystem is currently dominated by **a small number of highly capitalised firms** with access to advanced infrastructure, abundant electricity, and highly skilled talent.
6. The report acknowledges AI's enormous potential to **accelerate scientific research, innovation, and productivity**.
7. However, AI is evolving much **faster than previous digital technologies**, making regulation and oversight increasingly difficult.
8. The editorial compares AI with **social media**, arguing that delayed regulation of social media caused misinformation, social division, and harm to democratic institutions.
9. It questions whether even major powers like **the United States and China** can effectively control AI's future development.
10. The editorial notes that irresponsible AI deployment has already caused serious harm, including **dangerous emotional dependence (parasocial relationships), deepfakes, misinformation, and damage to journalism**.
11. AI-generated deepfakes and synthetic content are **undermining public trust** in images, videos, and written information.
12. The rapid commercial race toward **Artificial General Intelligence (AGI)** also creates significant financial and systemic economic risks.
13. Governments must develop **strong accountability mechanisms** to regulate AI companies and ensure they act responsibly.
14. India's experience with losing access to advanced AI models such as **Anthropic's Mythos and Fable** demonstrates the risks of depending on foreign AI technologies.
15. The editorial concludes that while AI offers tremendous opportunities, **its development cannot be left unchecked**. Global cooperation, effective regulation, technological self-reliance, and corporate accountability are essential to maximise AI's benefits while minimising its risks.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **It can be inferred that the author of the passage discusses “Anthropic’s Mythos and Fable” primarily in order to:** [Editorial Page]
  - A. demonstrate the technical superiority of American defensive systems over rival AI networks.
  - B. highlight the severe geopolitical dangers of relying entirely on foreign technology infrastructure.
  - C. expose the reckless deployment of unverified predictive tools inside global financial platforms.
  - D. emphasize how access to imported software stabilizes digital ecosystems in developing countries.
2. **The author mentions all of the following as specific harms or consequences caused by irresponsible AI firms EXCEPT**
  - A. the manipulation of individuals through deep emotional fantasies
  - B. the erosion of public trust in visual images and written text
  - C. the systematic extraction of intellectual property from news media
  - D. the integration of high-risk speculative promises into global finance
3. **The author mentions "social media" in the first paragraph primarily as:**
  - A. an example of an industry that successfully balanced rapid technological scaling with robust democratic safeguards.
  - B. a counterexample to the notion that regulatory frameworks can never meaningfully arrest the development of any technology.
  - C. a benchmark demonstrating that even a slower-evolving industry with visible public impact still managed to damage core social structures.
  - D. a precedent proving that individual national governments possess the inherent power to hold global tech firms to account.
4. **Which of the following best characterizes the author’s attitude toward the rapid, corporate-driven proliferation of advanced AI technologies?**
  - A. Resigned and collaborative
  - B. Apprehensive and urgent
  - C. Vengeful and dismissive
  - D. Indifferent and neutral
5. **In the first paragraph of the passage, in the sentence “These divides force emerging countries to choose between capital-intensive undertakings to get a seat at the table, or to accept the hand dealt to them by the half-dozen companies whose decisions shape AI access and use.”, the highlighted phrase functions as:**
  - A. Noun clause
  - B. Adverbial clause
  - C. Adjective clause
  - D. Coordinate clause
6. **Direction: Rearrange the following sentences (1, 2, 3, 4) to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent passage based on the provided text.**
  1. Bharathiraja and Bhagyaraj, who shared a mentor-associate relationship, were instrumental in fundamentally transforming the narrative grammar of Tamil cinema.

2. While Bharathiraja brought a serious, sensitive focus to the emotional landscapes of rural Tamil Nadu, Bhagyaraj revolutionized filmmaking by replacing larger-than-life heroes with relatable, ordinary characters.
3. Bhagyaraj's unique approach relied on wit, vulnerability, and self-deprecating humor, challenging traditional commercial conventions through storylines that felt deeply grounded and authentic.
4. Their collective legacy lies in their ability to capture human relationships with such distinct storytelling that their films and characters continue to resonate with audiences decades later.
  - A. 1-4-2-3
  - B. 2-3-1-4
  - C. 1-2-3-4
  - D. 4-1-2-3
7. **What is the one-word substitute for "A person who talks in sleep"?**
  - A. Insomniac
  - B. Somniloquist
  - C. Somnambulist
  - D. Hypochondriac
8. **Choose the correct word to complete the sentence.**

The soldiers had to \_\_\_\_\_ the heavy load up the hill.

  - A. bare
  - B. bear
  - C. bier
  - D. beer
9. **A word similar in meaning to INDOLENTLY is:**
  - A. instantly
  - B. deliberately
  - C. industriously
  - D. languidly
10. **Choose the correct opposite meaning word for the underlined word.**

I didn't know she was so LEARNED.

  - A. well read
  - B. mature
  - C. accomplished
  - D. ignorant
11. **Choose the option which is not similar in meaning to the underlined word.**

Some things are designed for reading: scholarly journals, literary reviews, financial reports, and their ilk are fairly impenetrable to the casual page flipper.

  - A. Incomprehensible
  - B. Inscrutable
  - C. passable
  - D. perplexing
12. **What is the study of various aspects of aging called?**
  - A. Anthropology

- B. Gerontology  
C. Entomology  
D. Etymology
13. **Which of the following word is the closest meaning to the word "bizarre"?**  
A. familiar  
B. grotesque  
C. outdated  
D. commonplace
14. **Choose the best option to fill in the blank below.**  
The Gupta family were \_\_\_\_\_ a trip to Agra when they met \_\_\_\_\_ an accident.  
A. in, on  
B. on, with  
C. with, on  
D. of, in
15. **Choose the most suitable preposition from the given options to fill in the blank in the following sentence:**  
The manager was satisfied \_\_\_\_\_ the team's performance this quarter.  
A. with  
B. by  
C. in  
D. about
16. **Choose the best option to replace the underlined part to improve the given sentence. If no substitution is required, select 'No substitution.'**  
The meeting has been scheduled on Friday afternoon.  
A. in Friday afternoon  
B. for Friday afternoon  
C. at Friday afternoon  
D. No substitution
17. **From the alternatives given below, select the correct passive voice of the following sentence.**  
The farmers had ploughed their fields with tractors.  
A. Their fields were ploughed with tractors by the farmers.  
B. Their fields had ploughed with tractors by the farmers.  
C. Their fields had been ploughed with tractors by the farmers.  
D. Their fields were being ploughed with tractors by the farmers.
18. **Choose the option that is the most appropriate conversion of the following sentence into Active Voice.**  
The decision had been taken by the committee before the chairman arrived.  
A. The committee took the decision before the chairman arrived.  
B. The chairman took the decision before the committee arrived.  
C. The chairman had taken the decision before the committee arrived.  
D. The committee had taken the decision before the chairman arrived.
19. **Choose the most suitable preposition from the given options to fill in the blank in the following sentence.**  
They walked slowly \_\_\_\_\_ the narrow path.

- A. along
- B. after
- C. above
- D. among

20. **Direction: Rearrange the following sentences (1, 2, 3, 4) to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent passage based on the provided text.**

1. Hyderabad has established itself as a premier hub for over 355 Global Capability Centres (GCCs), evolving from a traditional software base into a powerhouse for high-end research in cybersecurity, AI, and cloud computing.
  2. While political leaders debate the credit for this growth—pitting current administration efforts against the policy foundations laid by previous governments—the city’s success is largely attributed to consistent policy continuity across decades.
  3. Beyond its robust tech ecosystem and talent pipeline, Hyderabad’s true competitive edge over cities like Bengaluru and Pune lies in its affordable real estate and rapidly expanding infrastructure, which easily accommodates corporate expansion.
  4. As the national GCC landscape continues to grow, with revenue reaching \$64.6 billion in FY24, Hyderabad is well-positioned to leverage its current momentum to attract even more global players looking for offshore R&D centers.
- A. 1-2-3-4
  - B. 1-3-2-4
  - C. 2-1-4-3
  - D. 3-1-4-2

**Passage**

Mr. P. K. Dave, Adviser (1) \_\_\_\_\_ the Governor, to-day asked the advertising profession to avoid high pressure campaigns where all kinds of tall claims (2) \_\_\_\_\_ for particular brands of consumer articles.

“The public is now getting wiser and perhaps more cynical with this kind of high pressure advertising,” he said. For common articles of consumption, manufactured virtually to common standards, he wondered what variations there were in real content. Delivering the presidential address at a (3) \_\_\_\_\_ on “Credibility in Advertising” organised by the Advertising Club of Madras at Hotel Connemara, he said there was great scope for the profession. State Governments (4) \_\_\_\_\_ with one another to promote programmes of industrialisation, sell their regions for industrialisation, to sell their industrial estates and so on. Besides, the printed word must teach the masses to tell them of their obligations (5) \_\_\_\_\_ their duties.

Mr. Dave said advertising men should help carry the message of the 20-point programme to the masses. But he warned them against turning the campaign into “sloganeering”.

21. **Select the most appropriate option for (1):**

- A. for
- B. of
- C. to
- D. at

22. **Select the most appropriate option for (2):**

- A. had been made
- B. made

- C. were making  
D. are made
23. **Select the most appropriate option for (3):**  
A. congregation  
B. symposium  
C. convention  
D. seminar
24. **Select the most appropriate option for (4):**  
A. are vying  
B. were vying  
C. vied  
D. vie
25. **Select the most appropriate option for (5):**  
A. as well as  
B. but for  
C. beside  
D. besides

## Answers

1. B    2. C    3.C    4. B    5.C    6.C    7. B    8. B    9.D    10. D    11.C    12.B  
 13. B    14.B    15.A    16.B    17.C    18.D    19.A    20.A    21.C    22.D    23.B    24.B  
 25. A

[Practice Exercise]

## Explanations

1. B) **highlight the severe geopolitical dangers of relying entirely on foreign technology infrastructure.**

Line from the passage: "...India has already experienced the cost of not asserting itself in the technology development of the decade: even as Anthropic's Mythos and Fable held out the tantalising promise of securing vast cyber systems, the U.S. pulled access..." Correct. The author brings up this specific example right after stating the "cost of not asserting itself in technology development." By showing that the U.S. suddenly pulled access to critical cybersecurity models, the author is illustrating the severe geopolitical risk and vulnerability an emerging nation faces when it relies entirely on foreign-controlled AI infrastructure.

option A: Incorrect. The passage mentions that these models held a "tantalising promise" of securing systems, but it does not evaluate or seek to demonstrate the technical superiority of American systems over rivals.

option C: Incorrect. While the passage does mention risks to the global financial system earlier in the paragraph, "Mythos and Fable" are explicitly discussed in the context of cyber systems and infrastructure security, not financial platforms.

option D: Incorrect. The passage shows the exact opposite: relying on this imported software created instability and risk because access was abruptly cut off by a foreign power.

2. C) **the systematic extraction of intellectual property from news media**

Line from the passage: "...they have flattened the world wide web, grievously injuring the news media's ability to deploy resources in their respective missions to inform the public..." (It is NOT mentioned). While the author states that AI has "flattened the world wide web" and harmed the financial/operational stability of the news media, the passage never explicitly mentions the "systematic extraction of intellectual property." This makes it the correct exception.

Option A [MENTIONED]: The passage directly mentions individuals being trapped in fatal parasocial (one-sided emotional) relationships/fantasies as an active consequence of irresponsible AI deployment.

Option B [MENTIONED]: The passage explicitly identifies the destruction of public trust in both written words and images due to deepfakes as a direct consequence.

Option D [MENTIONED] The passage directly states that intertwining unfulfilled promises of Artificial General Intelligence (AGI) with worldwide financial systems is an ongoing risk with potentially catastrophic results.

3. C) **a benchmark demonstrating that even a slower-evolving industry with visible public impact still managed to damage core social structures.**

Line from the passage: "...its development is far more rapid than that of social media — an industry that had time to act responsibly yet deformed public discourse and affected democracies, even as people were more or less able to tell what was going on in real time." Correct. The author uses social media as a comparative baseline (or benchmark) to

emphasize that even though social media evolved slowly enough for people to see what was happening ("had time to act responsibly", "tell what was going on in real time"), it still severely damaged societal elements ("deformed public discourse and affected democracies"). Because AI moves much faster, the danger is amplified.

option A: Incorrect. The passage states that social media failed to act responsibly and negatively impacted democracies, meaning it did not implement robust democratic safeguards.

option B: Incorrect. The author does not use social media to show that regulation can work; rather, the author notes social media's negative impact as a warning for how much worse AI could be due to its even faster pace.

option D: Incorrect. The passage actively questions whether any individual national government has the inherent power to control or arrest this technological development.

#### 4. B) **Apprehensive and urgent**

Line from the passage: "These divisions are all the more urgent when seen in the light of what makes a country a voice that matters..." and "...much needs to be done to address its potential for broad damage." Correct. The author is clearly apprehensive (fearful/anxious) about the specific fatal, democratic, and economic harms already happening, and describes the divisions and the task of government regulation as highly urgent, emphasizing that taking a backseat carries "far greater costs."

option A: Incorrect. The author does not show a "resigned" (giving up) attitude; instead, they actively call on governments to assert themselves and hold tech firms accountable.

option C: Incorrect. The author acknowledges AI's potential in scientific fields, meaning they are not completely "dismissive" of the technology, nor is their analytical tone "vengeful" (seeking revenge).

option D: Incorrect. The author uses strong, critical language to condemn the current state of AI development, which is completely opposite to an "indifferent" or "neutral" viewpoint.

#### 5. C) **Adjective clause**

An adjective clause should be used because the phrase begins with the relative possessive pronoun "whose", which introduces a relative clause. It directly modifies and describes the preceding noun phrase "the half-dozen companies" by clarifying exactly which companies are being referenced. Hence, it functions as an adjective clause.

#### 6. C) **1-2-3-4**

Sentence 1 पैराग्राफ की शुरुआत करेगा क्योंकि यह Independent है। यह दोनों फिल्मकारों (Bharathiraja और Bhagyaraj) के साझा योगदान—तमिल सिनेमा के व्याकरण को बदलने—को इंट्रोड्यूस करता है।

Sentence 2 इसके ठीक बाद आएगा। यह दोनों की कार्यशैली में अंतर (rural sensitivity vs. ordinary hero) को स्पष्ट करते हुए उनकी विशिष्टता बताता है।

Sentence 3 इसके बाद आएगा। यह 2 में शुरू की गई बात को आगे बढ़ाते हुए विशेष रूप से Bhagyaraj की शैली (wit, vulnerability) का विश्लेषण करता है।

Sentence 4 अंत में निष्कर्ष (Conclusion) के लिए आएगा। यह दोनों के प्रभाव का सार प्रस्तुत करता है कि क्यों उनकी फिल्में दशकों बाद भी याद की जाती हैं।

- Sentence 1 starts the paragraph because it is Independent. It establishes the baseline: the collaborative yet transformative impact these two directors had on Tamil cinema.

- Sentence 2 follows 1. It acts as the bridge, contrasting their individual styles — Bharathiraja’s rural sensitivity versus Bhagyaraj’s focus on the ordinary man.
  - Sentence 3 follows 2. It provides the specific detail by elaborating on Bhagyaraj’s unconventional and witty storytelling methods.
  - Sentence 4 concludes the paragraph. It provides the final implication: by summarizing their enduring influence on audiences, it justifies their lasting legacy in cinema.
7. B) **Somniloquist** (noun) – a person who talks in sleep निद्रा में बात करने वाला व्यक्ति
- **Insomniac** (noun) – a person who is unable to sleep properly अनिद्रा से पीड़ित व्यक्ति
  - **Somnambulist** (noun) – a person who walks in sleep नींद में चलने वाला व्यक्ति
  - **Hypochondriac** (noun) – a person who is excessively worried about health रोगों की अत्यधिक चिंता करने वाला व्यक्ति
8. B) ‘**Bear**’ का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि “bear” का अर्थ होता है किसी भारी वस्तु को उठाना, सहन करना या ढोना। यहाँ sentence में सैनिकों द्वारा भारी बोझ को पहाड़ी पर ले जाने की बात हो रही है, इसलिए “bear” सबसे उपयुक्त शब्द होगा।
- ‘Bear’ should be used because “bear” means to carry, support, or endure something heavy. In this sentence, the soldiers are carrying a heavy load up the hill, so “bear” is the most appropriate word.
9. D) **Indolently** (adverb) – Lazily, sluggishly, idly, lethargically आलसपूर्वक
- Synonym: **Languidly** (adverb) – Weakly, slowly, lazily, without energy सुस्ती से
- **Instantly** (adverb) – Immediately, at once, promptly तुरंत
  - **Deliberately** (adverb) – Intentionally, consciously, purposely जानबूझकर
  - **Industriously** (adverb) – Diligently, hard-workingly, actively परिश्रमपूर्वक
10. D) **Learned** (adjective) – Knowledgeable, educated, scholarly, well-read विद्वान
- Antonym: **Ignorant** (adjective) – Uneducated, unaware, uninformed, illiterate अज्ञानी
- **Well-read** (adjective) – Highly educated through reading, knowledgeable अधिक पढ़ा-लिखा
  - **Mature** (adjective) – Fully developed, wise, grown-up परिपक्व
  - **Accomplished** (adjective) – Skilled, talented, proficient निपुण
11. C) **Impenetrable** (adjective) – Impossible to understand, incomprehensible, obscure, baffling कठिन समझ में आने वाला
- Antonym/Not Similar: **Passable** (adjective) – Understandable, acceptable, fairly good साधारण / ठीक-ठाक
- **Incomprehensible** (adjective) – Impossible to understand, confusing समझ से परे
  - **Inscrutable** (adjective) – Mysterious, impossible to interpret रहस्यमय
  - **Perplexing** (adjective) – Confusing, puzzling, bewildering उलझाने वाला
12. B) **Gerontology** (noun) – the study of old age and the process of aging वृद्धावस्था एवं बुढ़ापे के अध्ययन का विज्ञान
- **Anthropology** (noun) – the study of human societies, cultures, and their development मानव समाज और संस्कृति का अध्ययन
  - **Entomology** (noun) – the scientific study of insects कीट-विज्ञान

- **Etymology** (noun) – the study of the origin and history of words शब्दों की उत्पत्ति का अध्ययन
13. B) **Bizarre** (adjective) – Strange, unusual, odd, eccentric विचित्र  
Synonym: **Grotesque** (adjective) – Very strange, ugly, unnatural, bizarre विकृत / अजीब
- **Familiar** (adjective) – Well-known, common, recognized परिचित
  - **Outdated** (adjective) – Old-fashioned, obsolete, no longer useful पुराना / अप्रचलित
  - **Commonplace** (adjective) – Ordinary, usual, unremarkable साधारण
14. B) 'On, with' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि अंग्रेज़ी में "go on a trip" एक सही और प्रचलित expression है, जिसका अर्थ है यात्रा पर जाना। वहीं "meet with an accident" एक fixed phrase है, जिसका अर्थ है दुर्घटना का शिकार होना। इसलिए, "on, with" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।
- 'On, with' should be used because "go on a trip" is the correct and commonly used expression meaning to travel somewhere. Similarly, "meet with an accident" is a fixed phrase meaning to suffer an accident. Thus, "on, with" would be the most appropriate choice.
15. A) **With** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि अंग्रेज़ी में "satisfied with" एक fixed expression है, जिसका अर्थ है किसी चीज़ से संतुष्ट होना। यहाँ manager टीम के प्रदर्शन से संतुष्ट है, इसलिए "with" सबसे उपयुक्त preposition होगा।
- 'With' should be used because "satisfied with" is a fixed expression meaning pleased or content with something. In this sentence, the manager is pleased with the team's performance, so "with" is the most appropriate preposition.
16. B) 'for Friday afternoon' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि किसी meeting, event या appointment को किसी विशेष दिन/समय के लिए निर्धारित करने के साथ सामान्यतः preposition 'for' का प्रयोग किया जाता है। इसलिए 'The meeting has been scheduled for Friday afternoon' सही होगा।
- 'for Friday afternoon' will be used because the preposition 'for' is commonly used when something is arranged or scheduled for a particular day or time. Hence, 'The meeting has been scheduled for Friday afternoon' is correct.
17. C) **Their fields had been ploughed with tractors by the farmers.**  
had been ploughed' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि दिया गया वाक्य Active Voice में Past Perfect Tense ("had ploughed") में है। Passive Voice बनाते समय Object "their fields" Subject बन जाता है और Past Perfect Passive की संरचना "had been + V<sub>3</sub>" प्रयोग की जाती है। इसलिए "Their fields had been ploughed with tractors by the farmers" सही होगा।
- To convert an Active Voice sentence into Passive Voice, the object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence. Since the given sentence is in the Past Perfect Tense ("had ploughed"), the passive structure should be "had been + past participle (V<sub>3</sub>).". Therefore, "Their fields had been ploughed with tractors by the farmers" is the correct passive form.
18. D) **The committee had taken the decision before the chairman arrived.**  
Passive से Active Voice में बदलते समय Passive sentence का Subject, Active sentence का Object बन जाता है और "by" के बाद आने वाला doer Active sentence का Subject बनता है। यहाँ "The decision" Passive sentence का Subject है और "the committee" doer है। Verb "had been taken" Past Perfect Passive में है, इसलिए Active Voice में यह "had taken" (Past Perfect) बनेगा। इसलिए सही Active form होगा – "The committee had taken the decision before the chairman arrived."

- To change a sentence from Passive to Active Voice, the subject of the passive sentence becomes the object of the active sentence, and the doer introduced by “by” becomes the subject. Here, “The decision” is the subject of the passive sentence and “the committee” is the doer. The verb “had been taken” is in the Past Perfect Passive form, so in Active Voice it changes into “had taken” in the Past Perfect tense. Therefore, the correct active form is — “The committee had taken the decision before the chairman arrived.”
19. A) **Along'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि “along the path” एक सही expression है, जिसका अर्थ है किसी रास्ते के सहारे या उसके किनारे-किनारे चलना। यहाँ sentence में संकरे रास्ते पर धीरे-धीरे चलने की बात हो रही है, इसलिए “along” सबसे उपयुक्त preposition होगा।
- ‘Along’ should be used because “along the path” is the correct expression meaning to move on or beside a path. In this sentence, they are walking slowly on the narrow path, so “along” is the most appropriate preposition.
20. A) **1-2-3-4**
- Sentence 1 पैराग्राफ की शुरुआत करेगा क्योंकि यह Independent है। यह सीधे मुख्य विषय— Hyderabad का GCC हब के रूप में उदय—को इंट्रोड्यूस करता है।
- Sentence 2 इसके ठीक बाद आएगा। यह विषय को 'राजनीतिक संदर्भ' (political context) से जोड़ता है और बताता है कि कैसे विभिन्न सरकारों की 'policy continuity' इस विकास के लिए जिम्मेदार है।
- Sentence 3 इसके बाद आएगा। यह उन 'factors' (infrastructure, real estate) का विश्लेषण करता है जो हैदराबाद को अन्य शहरों (Bengaluru, Pune) की तुलना में एक 'competitive edge' प्रदान करते हैं।
- Sentence 4 अंत में निष्कर्ष (Conclusion) के लिए आएगा। यह पूरे सेक्टर के राष्ट्रीय डेटा (revenue growth) का हवाला देते हुए हैदराबाद के भविष्य की संभावनाओं को दर्शाता है।
- Sentence 1 starts the paragraph because it is Independent. It establishes the baseline: Hyderabad’s transformation into a major GCC hub for advanced technological research.
  - Sentence 2 follows 1. It acts as the bridge, shifting from the physical reality of the city to the political and policy-driven context behind its sustained growth.
  - Sentence 3 follows 2. It provides the specific competitive advantages (real estate and infrastructure) that allow Hyderabad to outperform its rivals in India.
  - Sentence 4 concludes the paragraph. It provides the final implication: by linking local growth to broader national trends and revenue figures, it highlights the significant future potential for the city.
21. C) To is used because it forms the fixed grammatical collocation "Adviser to...", which is the standard official designation used to describe a professional counseling role attached to a dignitary like a Governor or President. Grammatically and contextually, it is the most precise term to highlight the administrative title. For implies working on behalf of an organization rather than an official designation title. Of can indicate possession but breaks the standard administrative pairing. At indicates a physical location, which completely breaks the context.
- In Hindi:
- यहाँ To का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि "Adviser to the Governor" एक fixed official designation है, जिसका उपयोग किसी गवर्नर या राष्ट्रपति के सलाहकार के रूप में जुड़े होने को दर्शाने के लिए किया जाता है। Grammatically और contextually, यह शब्द प्रशासनिक शीर्षक को दर्शाने के लिए सबसे सटीक है।

For: यह किसी संगठन की ओर से काम करने का संकेत देता है, जो इस आधिकारिक पद के लिए अनुपयुक्त है। Of: यह संबंध दर्शा सकता है, लेकिन प्रशासनिक शीर्षकों के मानक युग्म को तोड़ता है। At: यह किसी भौतिक स्थान को दर्शाता है, जो संदर्भ को पूरी तरह से बिगाड़ देता है।

22. D) Are made is used because the plural subject "tall claims" requires a plural passive verb structure, and the present tense "are made" aligns with the general facts being discussed about advertising practices within a relative clause. Grammatically and contextually, it is the standard choice used to describe ongoing actions performed on a subject. Had been made is past perfect passive, which implies the action happened long before the timeline of the sentence. Made is a past participle that would leave the main relative clause without a finite helping verb in this specific text arrangement. Were making is a past continuous active form, which wrongly implies that the claims themselves were performing the action of making.

In Hindi:

- यहाँ Are made का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि plural subject "tall claims" के साथ plural passive verb का आना अनिवार्य है, और present tense का यह रूप विज्ञापनों में किए जाने वाले दावों के सामान्य सच को दर्शाता है। Grammatically और contextually, यह एक standard choice है जिसका उपयोग किसी subject पर की जाने वाली वर्तमान क्रिया को दर्शाने के लिए किया जाता है।

Had been made: यह past perfect passive है, जो यह संकेत देता है कि यह क्रिया वाक्य की समय-सीमा से बहुत पहले पूरी हो चुकी थी। Made: यह केवल एक past participle रूप है जो इस वाक्य विन्यास में relative clause को बिना मुख्य क्रिया (finite verb) के अधूरा छोड़ देगा। Were making: यह past continuous active है, जो गलत अर्थ देगा कि दावों ने खुद बनाने का काम किया।

23. B) Symposium is used because it refers specifically to a formal meeting or conference where specialists deliver short addresses on a singular, specific topic (in this case, "Credibility in Advertising"). Grammatically and contextually, "symposium on..." is the standard phrase to define an expert discussion panel. Congregation means a gathering of people for religious worship, which contradicts the professional theme of the passage. Convention means a massive assembly of political delegates or members, which is a trait of broad organizational meetings rather than specific club events. Seminar is an academic training session, which lacks the formal presentation structure of an expert address.

In Hindi:

- यहाँ Symposium का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ एक ऐसा औपचारिक सम्मेलन होता है जहाँ विशेषज्ञ किसी एक विशिष्ट विषय पर भाषण या विचार व्यक्त करते हैं। Grammatically और contextually, किसी विशेषज्ञ चर्चा पैनल को दर्शाने के लिए "symposium on..." एक standard phrase है।

Congregation: इसका अर्थ धार्मिक पूजा के लिए इकट्ठा हुई सभा होता है, जो व्यावसायिक संदर्भ के विपरीत है। Convention: इसका अर्थ एक बहुत बड़ा राजनीतिक या प्रतिनिधि सम्मेलन होता है, जो इस क्लब की बैठक के लिए बहुत बड़ा है। Seminar: यह एक शैक्षणिक वर्ग या प्रशिक्षण सत्र होता है, जिसमें इस प्रकार के औपचारिक अध्यक्षीय भाषण की कमी होती है।

24. B) Were vying is used because the plural subject "State Governments" requires a plural verb, and the past continuous tense correctly matches the historical reporting context of the speech. Grammatically and contextually, "were vying with one another" is a standard pairing

used to describe ongoing past competition. Are vying changes the tense to present continuous, breaking the narrative timeline. Vied is simple past, which lacks the continuous aspect of ongoing competition emphasized in the sentence. Vie is a base present plural verb form, which violates the past tense framework of the narrative.

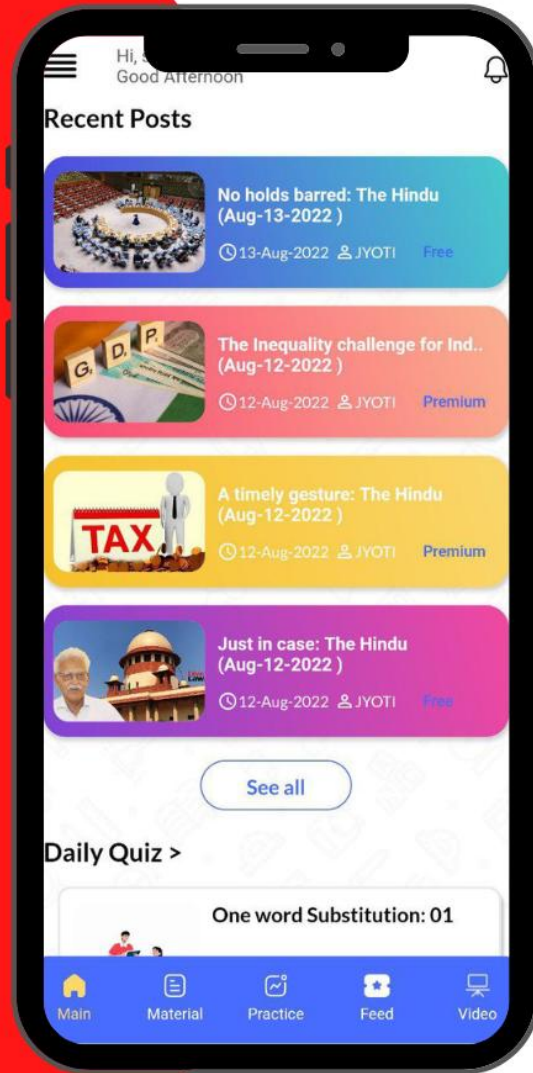
In Hindi:

- यहाँ Were vying का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि plural subject "State Governments" के साथ plural verb का होना आवश्यक है। Grammatically और contextually, जारी रहने वाली भूतकाल की प्रतिस्पर्धा को दर्शाने के लिए "were vying with one another" एक standard pairing है।  
Are vying: यह काल को बदलकर present continuous कर देता है, जो पूरे पैराग्राफ की समय-सीमा को बिगाड़ देता है। Vied: यह simple past है, जो वाक्य में दी गई निरंतर प्रतिस्पर्धा के प्रभाव को पूरी तरह स्पष्ट नहीं करता। Vie: यह base present plural रूप है, जो इस कहानी के भूतकाल के ढाँचे का उल्लंघन करता है।

25. A) As well as is used because it functions as the standard conjunction pairing used to connect two grammatically parallel nouns ("obligations" and "duties") in a continuous sentence structure. Grammatically and contextually, it is the most precise term to expand a parallel list. But for means if it were not for or except for, which completely changes the meaning and creates an ungrammatical statement. Beside means next to or by the side of a physical object, which breaks the logical flow. Besides means in addition to, which is used to introduce an entirely separate point rather than joining two closely linked nouns at the end of a clause.

In Hindi:

- यहाँ As well as का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि यह एक standard conjunction pairing है जिसका उपयोग दो समान संज्ञाओं ("obligations" और "duties") को सीधे जोड़ने के लिए किया जाता है। Grammatically और contextually, एक parallel list को बढ़ाने के लिए यह सबसे सटीक शब्द है।  
But for: इसका अर्थ 'यदि ऐसा न होता' या 'के बिना' होता है, जो वाक्य के अर्थ को पूरी तरह से बदल देता है और इसे grammatically incorrect बनाता है। Beside: इसका अर्थ 'के बगल में' होता है, जो तार्किक प्रवाह को बिगाड़ देता है। Besides: इसका अर्थ 'के अतिरिक्त' होता है, जो किसी पूरी तरह से अलग बिंदु को शुरू करने के लिए उपयोग होता है, न कि दो जुड़े हुए शब्दों को जोड़ने के लिए।



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